Publication Office. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING

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William J. Brynn.

In the gloom of a defeat more complete and overwhelming than anybody could have predicted a week ago, it is not impossible that certain Democrats may think to relieve their feelings by blaming the Democratic candidate for sins of commission or omission in the conduct of the campaign. We are quite prepared to hear that Mr. Bryan might have done better had he dodged this issue, evaded that, and pared down the other. There are thousands of Democratic constables, surrogates, and county clerks who could have done so much better in their minds that the pity is they did not have the chance.

To all such persons and to the world in general, it will be useful to say a word in explanation of the wonderful canvass which ended in the defent of Mr. Bryan on Tuesday. Citizens generally are a - are that, like his opponent, he stood on a platform, had an alleged party and na- | rious in the past. For example, it is safe tional committee behind him, and was supposed to have his campaign conducted | Britain, kept secret heretofore for prudenfor him by his supporters, through their political organization. As a matter of , fact, however, confident that no thinking Ameri. ill say Mr. Bryan received one solitar, penny's worth of assistance from mortal man. From beginning to end he was the fight and all of it.

This is a consideration that should not be lost upon the American people. Mr. Bryan has suffered a most signal and stinging defeat, and the principles and policies be stands for have been utterly repudiated by the country. Nevertheless, he and they have been shown to be dear to seven million voters. Who helped him to this suffrage? The Republican party boasts, and justly beasts, that it has many able and brilliant leaders. The Democratic party has faced the greatest struggle of its history since the Tilden campaign, with but a single leader, in the person of William Jennings Bryan.

His antagonist had the advantage of unlimited money, the advice and assisconsolidated influences of capital and social power in the land; of all the cap- stay away. If this is true it is certainly tains of industry, and of the vast army of not as it should be. can we remember in the way of backing treasures which a for Mr. Bryan? There was his committee, to be sure! Nobody expected that it could There may have been Democrats who beoutcome must satisfy them that they were miserably mistaken. The committee of 1896, which, as most people recognized four years ago, was neither nice nor wise, practically was the committee of 1900. If it exerted any influence whatever on the result it was baleful, and its messages and documents were innocuous when not dam-

Alone, young, poor, and unaided, Wil-Jiam Jennings Bryan pitted himself against the consolidated forces of government, wealth, power, and patronage. At the outset be found nothing in the way of an army to lead but the scattered and lately warring remnants of a great political organivation, which in the course of two adminpleasure of Grover Cleveland to destroy, the people essayed the task of leading the people to a victory which he believed to be within their grasp, potwithstanding the was within their grasp, but which they did our present argument.

The progress of this leader-this only Democratic leader, apparent or existentthrough the country has been one of the surprises of American politics. Everywhere the people have rushed in thousands to see has in his unselfishness, honesty, and patriotism, won him seven million American votes. In spite of his defeat, he stands be-

bune of the People is infallible. There are matters concerning which Mr. Bryan and The Times are not and never have been in agreement. That, however, is ours, are not under discussion. What this journal distinctly desires to declare from well-read and well-trained applicants. is that it will not lie in the mouths of The custodian of the books should not have Democratic politicians, now or hereafter, so much routine work and bookkeeping to to find fault with the candidate of 1900, for any incident of or for the result of the patrons of the library will be imposthe year's Presidential campaign. The behind the scenes to attend to the booklot of them left him to wage the battle keeping part of the work; the librarian without sesistance, and, what is worse, who comes in contact with the public

some of the more prominent were a positive handicap upon his efforts. He, we and all citizens must accept the sweeping victory of Mr. McKinley as conclusive evidence that it is what the latter stands for the country wants. But all decent Americans will join with us in doing honor to the sincere and forceful leader who has made such a magnificent struggle for the cause he believes to be the cause of the people.

A Remarkably Clean Sweep.

As amended and fuller returns come in the fact is made all the more certain that Mr. McKiniey has swept the country in a manner almost cyclonic. To some of our readers it may seem strange that we should express satisfaction over such a result. It is true, however, that we are glad the Republican victory has been pro nonneed and beyond cavil, as long as it had to come. Nothing could have been worse for the peace and business of the country than a close election, especially one close enough to afford occasion for 33,283 doubt, or temptation to commit fraud. The American people had enough of that sort of thing in 1876, when their will expressed at the polls was overturned by corruption and fraud. All good citizens unite in hoping that such a thing may never happen again.

In the present case there is no possible question that the verdict is the verdict of a large constitutional majority. To it every American loyal to his country and Quay. its institutions must and will bow cheerfully. The masses have spoken, and in no uncertain language. They are satis- Hongkong. Any request of the kind from fied with and endorse the Administration of Mr. McKinley. They desire to see the principles and policies of that Administration continued in force for another four years. We may regard the decision as faulty, but it is a decree of the politi-

cal court of last resort, and is sacred. If, in the developments of years imme diately ensuing, there should be institu tional changes, or radical departures from the faith and doctrines of our forebears, no one who helped Mr. McKinley's success by voting for him, will have the slightest excuse to complain. All men of ordinary intelligence know what influences will control the National Executive in the future, because they have been nototial reasons, will become open and probably sanctified by legislation. Doubtless we shall witness a splendid expansion of the power of trusts, and a rapid and magnificent growth of plutocracy as the dominating power in politics and society. We shall see the Ship Subsidy bill passed and listen resignedly as ninety million which has now been obviated. dollars of good yellow coin clink cheerfully into the pockets of a dozen transsolely to show what fools our fathers cans had a large share in the victory. were. Many other things will happen, but they have all been discounted deliberately and with full knowledge by a majority of the people, and accepted and ratified in advance. For these who like that sort of thing, it is exactly the sort of thing such people like. Thus, in effect, said the great Lincoln. "Vox populi, vox Del!"

Public Libraries.

Complaint is made by the patrons of New York libraries supposed to be for the public use and benefit that the librarians are so overbearing in their demeanor and tance of the ablest political collector and the taking out of books is hampered by all, and the indifferent are inclined to

and it may be, if well managed, one of the greatest educational influences. Innumerable men in every walk of life have testihave money to make a brilliant campaign. fied to the benefit which they received while poor and unknown from the opporlieved it would develop brains. If so, the tunities afforded by such collections of books; and the good which the public library may do among women is perhaps even greater, since they have not the opportunities which men have of learning through actual contact with the outside world.

or at some technical school, is more im- until it is won. perative than that of the girl, since his knowledge is capital wherewith he may earn his living. Though women are educated for the professions nowadays, in far greater numbers than formerly, it is still influence, by corruption, intimidation, and less common for them to attend college representation of every kind, it has compelled the than for their brothers to do so, and election of its chosen candidate against the delil there are far fewer opportunities for them | erate judgment of the American people. to use college training if they succeed in to face today. Mr. McKinley's re-election is not getting it. Nevertheless, it is desirable getting it. Nevertheless, it is desirable a sign of popular approval. That he does not that they should be educated, especially command, as candid Republicans will themselves in general literature, history, and science, admit. Disguise it under whatever name, it is istrations, it had been the privilege and and these things can be studied at home, the achievement of the money power alone, that sometimes with even more profit than at his tyransized over the popular judgment, and, Like a paladin of old, this splendid man of the people essayed the task of lending the and investigation. Such general culture with this tyranny of money, that finds expression is not only a pleasure to the woman and in the trusts. The people have not approved to her friends, but it is of great value in they have been overawed. The false cry fearful odds aganst him and them; which the training of children, which, for most to "lusiness interests" has terrified and correct women, must always remain the main men against their judgment, against their inter not desire. That has nothing to do with duty of life. The child whose mother or est, against their convictions of principle, and elder sister is a well-read, cultured woman gets a sort of home training which is better than anything that the best the higher aspirations of American Democracy. schools can give. In this sort of education the public library is invaluable.

But all its good influence is nullified or prevented if the librarian be churlish or and greet the champion of the Constitution indifferent. It must be remembered that nor of humiliation to the Democracy. The enor and popular rights. If all the voters who the library is largely, as yet, an educationwent wild over Mr. Bryan had voted for al institution, and that most of the people who take out books do not know all about ing from its long eclipse. Beyond a doubt M him he would have been given a national the books before reading them. The raw majority of two millions. As we have said, student may come to the library with a his personal eloquence, logic, earnestness, vague desire to know something about the and the confidence that the whole country Queers of England, the French Revolution, or Charlotte Brente, and be so mixed in his ideas of the proper authorities to be consulted that it will take considerable tact and patience on the part of the lifore the country as the grandest figure in brarian to unravel the tangle and give him its life, since the days of Abraham Lincoln, what he really wants. But if the librarian In saving this we must not be under- is possessed of these qualities, and a gen stood as saying, also, that this great Tri- eral knowledge of literature as well, great good may result to that same crude, untrained youngster. A wise librarian is really a teacher, without the direct responsibilities and obstacles of the teacher The public library should be so arranged neither here nor there. His mistakes, or that there may be little red tage or formality about it. The taking of books should be made easy, and the librarians selected

do that personal contact and influence with

should not be overworked. If these conditions are fulfilled the library may be made the greatest of blessings to any community.

We are comforted in our sorrow over the interestingly total defeat of the Demoeratic party and cause by the cheerful news that South Dukota has gone for Mr. McKinley. This would sadden us if the electoral vote of the State could have been useful to Mr. Bryan, As long as it was not, there is serene and Christian satisfaction in the thought that the cheap and offensive Pettigrew is snowed under. The United States Senate will add to its dignity and decorum in the loss of Pettigrew.

In a statement given out at Cleveland yesterday Senator Hanna said: "Congress is ours, and that means a great deal!" We should say so. Among other things it means the Subsidy bill and the loot of the interoceanie canal. As a minor matter we might add the Gathmann gun. Certainly it "means a great deal."

News from Pennsylvania makes It appear probable that the Hon. Matthew S Quay may once more break into the Senate from that State. Should such a thing happen it might cause heartburnings among the leaders who conjoined to keep him out before; but it is really where he belongs. On the Republican side of the chamber it would be hard to find a Senator who in point of honesty, integrity, veracity, or pure patriotism is the peer of Colonel

The Government is about to request England to break up the Filipino junta at Mr. Hay will be now certain to receive the most respectful consideration in Downing Street Lord Salisbury is extremely pleased with the result of the election and will certainly do whatever he can to assist our efforts to suppress the Tagal insurrection in the Philippines.

VERDICT FOR AN EMPIRE.

Germans See Endorsement of Im-

perialism in the Election. BERLIN, Nov. 7.-The "National Zei tung" expresses satisfaction at the result of the American elections, firstly, because of the cordial personal relations between Emperor William and President McKinley, to predict that our alliance with Great the repeated expression of which has corresponded with the friendly settlement of important questions, and also because the re-election of Mr. McKinley will have a favorable influence on international currency.

> The paper declares that a Democratic victory would undoubtedly have caused a renewal of the currency war, a danger

The "Tageblatt" declares that the United States, in addition to declaring for a portation magnates. The Constitution, if gold standard, endorses imperialism. It remembered at ail, will be regarded as says that in spite of Cari Schurz's attitude a work of ancient history, and referred to during the campaign the German-Ameri-

"Germans here," the "Tageblatt" says, "hail the result of the election as a triumph of sound money over revolutionary experiments of a nature that would shake the whole foundations of international commerce, Moreover, although President McKinley was not a friend of the Germans in the strict sense of the term, yet must be noted with satisfaction that the relations of the two Governments have lately been considerably ameliorated and now there is no serious ground for fric-tion between Germany and America in any part of the world. The Samoan difficulty has been settled to the satisfaction of both and they are fighting side by side in China, and McKinley's initial distrust of tance of the ablest political collector and the taking out of books is hampered by manipulator living, the support of all the so much red tape that timid people are dissipated. We hope that during his new discouraged from coming to the library at term other questions at issue will be solved, notably that relating to treaties of

The "Vossische Zeitung," commenting tains of industry, and of the vast army of not as it should be.

on the election in the United States, says officeholders. Opposed to this array what A public library is one of the greatest that the blessings of sound money and town or city can have prosperity were too evident to allow the exchange of the McKinley system for experiments. The paper adds that Germanicannot but be pleased with the continued consolidation and strengthening of the economic situation in the United States only section of the German ntented with the result is the agrarian and bimetallic organs.

The People Overnwed.

(From the Pidladelphia Times.) The re-election of President McKinley in the face of the general condemnation of his policy is the fullest justification of the battle the De mocracy has made in defence of popular rights-The boy's need of education, at college | a battle that begins anew today and will continue

The enormous concentration of capital under in this country. It controls our Legislatures; it controls the National Government. It controls our election. Through its countless channels of

Imperialism in government goes hand in hand the concentrated power of a great political or ganization controlled and guid d in the interest of

Obstacles to Success. (From the New York Journal.) William McKinley has been re-elected, but it a fashion that can be no source of pride to him mous Democratic gains throughout the country show that the purty of Jefferson is fast emer-Bryan would have been triumphantly elected but for two things.

The first was the instrusion of the affect is me. Free silver was dead, and so unpopular tha even its corpse was enough to drag any man The second was the policy of cutting loos

entirely from the Philippines. That was not it accord with the spirit of the American people.

The Republican Victory,

(From the New York Tribune.) If it has placed the nation under the standard d Republicanism, it has also, let us not forget, emphasized the national rank, dominance, and victory brings its duties as well as its rewards and this superb ratification of Republican policy by the nation is equally a national mandate to the Republican party so to acquit itself as to be

A Foreenst.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.) There are many things to be accomplished which will be accomplished during the next four years. We have the Nicaragua Canal to build and the Philippine question to settle. And then there is hat most important enterprise of building up th nerchant marine in order that the scores of milions of dollars that are annually paid to foreign steamship companies for carrying our product abroad may remain in American hands.

NEW YORK BROKERS REJOICE. Jubilation Over the Victory of the

Republican Forces.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 .- The brokers bankers, and business men of the Wall Street district retained their pent-up enthusiasm over the victory of the Republicans all day, but at 2 o'clock they let loose and paraded through the streets shouting and cheering. The demonstra-tion was practically a duplicate of the part the Wall Street contingent took in the business men's sound money parade last Saturday.

It became noised through the street that after business hours the members of the New York Produce and Maritime Sound Money League were going to march around to the different exchanges. When the brokers of the Cotton Exchange and of the Stock Exchange heard this they decided to join in. At 3 o'clock the floor of the Produce Exchange was opened. The members formed in line and at the head of the column was the Sixty-ninth Regi ment Band. The band struck up Sousa's "Stars and Stripes" and the brokers pa raded around the floor of the exchange

three times.

Leaving the building the procession moved down Beaver Street to the Cotton Exchange, where the cotton brokers were waiting all ready to join. The parade then moved to the Broad Street entrance of the Stock Exchange. The doors were open and headed by the band, playing "There'll Be a Hot Time," the procession moved straight across the floor. The band went on and out by the New Street door, but those who were behind it did not. They demanded a speech from somebody, no matter who it was, and they had to

R. H. Thomas, Vice President of the Exchange, mounted the rostrum and at-tempted to speak. He did manage to say a few words, but nobody heard him, there was such a din. The marchers formed continued up Nassau Street to Maiden Lane, then to Broadway and back to the Produce Exchange, where ranks were broken.

CROKER TOO PROMINENT.

George F. Washburn's Explanation of Mr. Brynn's Defent.

BOSTON, Nov. 7 .- President George F. Washburn of the Bryan Club of Massachusetts blames Croker's prominence in the campaign to a large degree for Mr. Bryan's defeat. In an interview Mr. Washburn

"Inasmuch as the contest was one of conscience against capital, another serious mistake was made in allowing Croker to come so prominently to the front. His His American people. They do not comport with a patriotic movement on a higher

"Whatever Mr. Bryan may have gained by his trip to New York was much more than offset by the tremendous loss in-curred by it outside of that State. There is nothing in his character or career that conforms to Crokerism. The exigencies of the campaign compelled his canvass in New York and Croker availed himself of the opportunity to thrust his obnoxious personality to the front, which led to a re-

HOPE STILL LIVES.

New York Anti-Imperialist Lengue to Continue Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 .- The Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League of New York will meet tomorrow to decide upon the date and place for a general meeting of the league to consider plans for continuing its work through the coming four years. The leagues of other cities will shortly take similar action, and a general meeting of delegates has been protection of property interests, called for November 8 at Chicago,

Members of the league in this city said today that the result of the election was no surprise to them, and that it did not discourage them. They were nearly unani-mous in saying that if President McKin-ley's colonial policy had been the only issue presented to voters, the election would have gone decisively for the oppo-

"I do not understand how anyone can say that our work has been done for nothing and in vain," said an officer of 'he league. "Everything I see and hear conrinces me that the better element of our cople are perfectly in sympathy with our Legal Contest Over the Estate of objects. When our Indianapolis conven-tion recommended the support of Bryan, special emphasis was laid upon the elecon of Congressmen opposed to foreible nnexations of territory, and the returns of the election are by no means discouraging in that respect."

the course of the campaign just ed the league has distributed 625,000 pamphlets and documents.

LOUDENSLAGER GOES HOME. Republican Headquarters in Charge

of Secretary Schrader. Representative Loudenslager after sendng several telegrams to the Republican chairmen in the doubtful districts, left for his home in New Jersey at 4 o'clock yes. and despite his broken neck looks as terday afternoon. He will not return for several days. In the mean time the Republican headquarters at the Nor landie vill be left open and Assistant Secretary Schrader will be in charge. The Republicans claimed last night that they would ave several of the doubtful Congre al districts in Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Kentucky. Owing to the closeness of the vote in some of the districts it is believed that the Fifty-seventh Congress will have the usual number of contests for seats in the House.

M'KINLEY TO ROOSEVELT The President's Response to His

Running Mate's Message.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 9 .- The President today answered Roosevelt's congratula- advisement tory telegram of last night as follows: "Canton, Ohio, Nov. 7.

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster N. Y .:
"I heartily appreciate your kind ex-

pression and congratulate you upon con-cluding in health one of the most memora-ble campaigns in our political history. "WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

A Republican Explanation. (From the New York Son.)

Wherever the Republican pluralities are lead they were four years ago, wherever Bryanshows repracted gains the explanation is obits. Democrats have returned by thousands to
it fermer publical allegiance; not because they
d his their votes to elect Bryan, but because
believed his deteat so certain that they
it safety take advantage of the occasion to reregular relations with the party to which
have always belonged. the man who made possielection of a Republican President

The Second Pince.

(From the Buffalo Courier.) actory. They have practically no discre-ry power even in voting for the office of dent, while the pumple in the several States abtedly have such power. But do the pro-by voting for electoral candidates, really the Vice President? Tave they a choice beelect the Vice President! Have they a choice be-tween Rossevelt and Stevenson, as they have be-tween McKinley and Bryan, or between two can-didates for Lieutenant Governor of this State! The fact is that no such choice exists, Votin: in relation to the second Federal office is unlike all other elections of public officers. It may be called an election, but it is an election without a choice.

Travelers on the Sen.

(From the Boston Herald.) We built some very substantial and seaworth ocean liners in this country. The errene sailing into port of the St. Paul after the terrible thak ing up she got in midocean furnished some thrill-ing and satisfactory evidence of that fact, There's

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Deep Interest in the American Com-

mission's Report. HAVANA, Oct. 31.-Naturally deep in terest is felt here in the report of the as to lights and signals for fishing vessels Mr. Everett, the Charge d'Affaires of the American Yellow Fever Commission, charg- to prevent collisions at sea, just submitted | United States at Guatemala, says he has readvocated for years by Dr. Charles Finlay, of this city, and he has reason to be proud over this foreign recognition of his belief, first, in the preliminary report of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine expedition, printed in the "British Medical Journal" last month, and now by the American Commission. Dr. Finlay, who has written extensively on the subject, thinks that the wide acceptance of the theory of malarial ever transmission by the mesquite, scientifically known as the Anopheles, led to in-vestigation of his belief of yellow fever ransmission by the mosquito Culex. This Culex mosquito, Dr. Agramon

This Culex mosquite, Dr. Agramonte, of the American Commission, is reported as saying, is found in the cities only, and thus the mosquito theory fits in with the we'l-known freedom from fever of the rural dis-tricts as compared with the city. Making practical application of the theory, Dr. Agramonte advises that yellow fever patients be kept covered with mosquito netting and that everyone in a fever district use the mosquito bar. Better yet, he adds, would be to exterminate the mosquiroes, which could be done by filling in all the stagmant pools, or coating the surface of the water with petroleum.

As marked by the officially reported number of cases on hand, the fever situation remains about the same, the number of cases known to be under treatment daily varying between 90 and 100. For the month to yesterday the number of new cases reported was 274. Fears are ex-pressed for the result on the tourist inpressed for the result on the tourist in-dustry of the continued steady run of the fever. Expectations had been entertained of a profitable tourist season this winter, again in Broad Street. The march was and enquiries for quarters had justified these expectations. Lately, however, the questions as to accommodations have been accompanied by enquiries as to the fever. An instance was a letter from a man in Ohio who is promoting a teachers' excursion to Cuba during the Christmas school vacation, and who asked with evident anxiety as to the fever situation. He also expressed an intention of abandoning the

project "if there is danger."

Complaint is made in the local press of a use of the fever scare and the sanitary requirements to practice extortion on house owners. When the sanitary officers inspect a building and recommend that the cesspool be cleaned, the owner or octhe cesspool be cleaned, the owner or oc-cupant of the house must order the work done within a certain number of days. Only one kind of cart is permitted to re-move the fifth, and these carts are owned by a number of companies, which have pooled on prices. One man reports that he was forced to pay \$4.25 Spanish gold ers from Central America arriving today per load, the sanitary order costing him came in filled with passengers who have what appears to be the exorbitant sum of \$59.

ELECTION IN PORTO RICO.

The Republicans Win a Sweeping Victory in the Island.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 7 .- The first general election in this sland war against the Maya Indians of Yucatan was held yesterday, and it was quiet and it was thought the Indians would seek was held yesterday, and it was quiet and orderly in all respects. Between 55,000 and 60,000 votes were cast, the Republicans securing an overwhelming victory. Senor Federico de Getu, Republican, was Mayas. Mexico now has the Indians so elected Commissioner to the United

Every member of the Legislature is a Republican. Not a United States soldier nor an armed man was present at any of the polling places. The election was con-ducted by the people themselves in the most creditable manner. This victory of the Republicans stands for immediate legislation on progressive lines. It means schools, and better roads, and indicates the strong attachment of the people to the American Administration.

Official returns from 173 precincts show a total vote of 48,946, with forty-six precincts to be heard from.

The Executive Council today fixed De-

cember 8 as the date for the meeting of the Legislature Governor Allen is delighted with the outcome of the election. He says it means a forward step for Porto Rico.

TO FIGHT FOR MILLIONS. Edgar C. Duryes.

FREEPORT, L. I., Nov. 7.-What promses to be a long and bitter litigation over the millions of Edgar C. Duryea, the late Further Trouble in Pennsylvania Glen Cove starch manufacturer, was begun today before Surrogate Seabury here. One of the dead millionaire's daughters, Mrs. Marcia Cox, instituted proceedings to have

When Edgar C. Duryea died he left the principal of his estate, valued at \$2,000,000, to his invalid son, Walter C. Duryea. Walter is the youth who was successfully operated upon for a broken neck. He is today though he might live for many years to

In the Duryen will there was a residuary legatee clause, leaving the residuary es-tate to Walter C. Duryea's cousins, Frank and Louis Duryea. The two daughters were given only nominal legacies.

To gain possession of the residuary estate, estimated at \$1,000,000 at least, the daughters began proceedings and later . They had until this morn-

dropped them. They had until this morning to file briefs.
Instead of filing briefs today, T. Campbell Thompson, in behalf of Mrs. Marcia Cox, made a motion to have the whole lit-igation reopened. Mr. Thompson alleges that he has new evidence and new wit nesses to produce to support the claim that indue influence was brought to bear on their father in the interest of their cousins, Surrogate Seabury took the motion under

ENDORSEMENT FOR QUAY.

Attorney General Elkin on the Result in Pennsylvania.

Attorney General Elkin, of Pennsylvania, who was in the city last night, gave out the following statement with the sanction of ex-Senator M. S. Quay: "The election returns from all the dis-

ricts in the State have been unofficially received. They show that the regular Republicans have swept the decks clear in both branches of the Legislature. The inlwart Republicans have a working majority in both the Senate and the House, There is no longer any doubt of the re-sult. The Republicans of Pennsylvania have given a vote of confidence to Senator y have repudiated fusion and They have declared in favor usionists. of majority rule and party regularity. Senator Quay will be elected when the next Legislature meets by a substantial najority without the aid of a single in urgent vote. He will have at least 150 on joint ballot. Taking all in all this is the greatest victory ever won by the stalwarts of Pennsylvania.

Congratulation and Advice. (From the New York Herald.)

(From the New York Heraid.)

While we congratulate Mr. McKinley upon his victory, we repeat that he should not regard it as a narrow partisan trimph, or as an encouragement to persist in the imperialistic course that has caused the revolt of so many thinking men of his own party. It was necessary to mostre stability and presperity within our own banders. Now that this has been accomplished and the hands of the Administration have been strengthened, we hope that Mr. McKinley, as the Evecutive of the whole American people, will alamfon his habit of "throwing down the reins," and, as serting the prerogatives of his high office, will take hold of the situation in the Pidlippines and in China with a firmer grasp and will guide the nation it to the paths outlined by its founders and which it has so long pursued with justice and no kind of traveling much safer than by sea in which it has so long pursued with justice and the kind of ships that are launched nowadays. honor abroad, peace and prosperity at home,

TO PREVENT COLLISIONS.

Recommendations for international rules

to the Maritime Conference.

ing the mosquito with the dissemination of by the boards of the North Sea nations of the disease. That theory has been ardently Europe to the Board of American Dele- Foreign Affairs of Honduras saying that gates to the International Maritime Con ference of 1889-90, will be considered this afternoon at a meeting of the board in the office of the Bureau of Navigation here The question of a fishing vessel code of lights and signals was the only point not decided at the international conference. It was necessary to put off deciding upon a system until the fishing interests of the various nations had been consulted. This has taken some time. From the American standpoint the recommendations are so nearly in accord with the American code now in use that they will probably be considered satisfactory. The only suggestion which may not meet with favor is that fishing vessels propelled by signals be compelled to carry a supply of red and green pyrotechnic lights, which shall burn for at least thirty seconds and shall be shown according to the tack on which the vessel is trawling, red port and green starboard tack on the approach of or to other vessels in sufficient time to prevent collisions. This, it is claimed, would compel fishermen to carry a large supply of fire-works, which would be considerable ex-pense and would not meet with favor.

Other recommendations which vary from the existing rules as to lights and signals for preventing collisions are of slight importance. Admiral Sampson, who is a member of the board, has written a letter saying that he will be unable to attend the meeting, as his physician advises him not to exert his strength to make the trip to Washington.

Lieutenant Commander B. L.Cothman, of the navy, another member, just returned to Washington from Gloucester, Mass., where he has consulted the owners of many of the large fishing boats and will report to the board how the recommendations for an international code are taken Other members of the board who present are Rear Admiral R. Franklin, retired, S. L. Kimball, General Superinten-dent of the Life Saving Service; Judge W. dent of the Life Saving Service; Judge W. W. Goodrich, of the New York Supreme Court; Clement A. Griscom, President of International Navigation Company, and Capt. John W. Shockford, of New York, Eugene T Chambertain Commis sioner of Navigation, will act as secretary of the board. The meeting will wind up the business for which the board was authorized by act of Congress.

SUBDUING THE MAYAS

Mexico Now Has the Yucatan Indians Well in Hand.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7 .- All the steambeen shut out of this country by the quarantines at gulf ports, and who are now able to enter this country by the removal of these quarantines. Among the arrivals is Capt. C. J. Lyster, who has been stationed with a large British force on the boundary line between British Honduras and Yucatan, Mex.

When the Mexican Government declared refuge in British Honduras, and Great Britain, which is co-operating with Mex-ico in this matter sent a force of troops to the frontier to help them against the well in hand that there is no danger on the frontier. The British troops have accordingly been withdrawn to Belize, and will be sent to the other British colonies whence they were drawn.

TO INSPECT ENGLISH CATTLE. Agricultural Department Agent As signed to Duty in London.

Dr. T. A. Geddes, Chief of the Miscellaneous Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculbeen detailed as a special inspector and ordered to Great Britain to inspect cattle intended for importation into the United States. Dr. Geddes sailed today, and will be stationed in London. He will go to such ports of the United Kingdom as may be required for examina-tion of animals before shipment.

The increasing prevalence of contagious has made this action necessary in the opinion of the Department, for the tection of the animal industry of this

country.

MORE MINERS STRIKE

Over the Topping Rule. WILKESBARRE, Nov. 7 .- The miners at the Hollenbach Colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, and the Pettethe residuary estate placed in the hands of bone of the Delaware, Lackawanna and the daughters, thus taking it from their Western Company, went on strike this cousins, the legatees.

The trouble was caused by the coupling the coupling of the coupling that the coupling the coupling that the coupling suspension of some men who did not obey topping rule. These strikes have been frequent since the big strike ended, and the Grievance Committee of the union is the high interest rates and wipe out the now seeking some way to prevent them by having a general rule adopted regarding

the topping. DANGEROUS TO RUN IN PARIS.

The Sprinter May Be Suspected of Being an Assassin.

(From the New York Tribune.) From the account of his adventures Paris given by a young American artist lately returned after a visit to the exposition, it is dangerous to run in the street of the French capital.

"I often run to catch a car here," says the now enlightened young man, tried it over there with a tram. It was just outside the Ecole Militaire. 'tram' was not far, and I could easily have caught it, but I hadn't gone many yards when a big soldier with a sword and a gun jumped out and calld 'Halte! not blz, and I had no gun, so I halted. The big soldier then made me a speech in French, though I told him I was in a He seemed to be looking over my head, which I though at the time was done for effect, to make me feel my insignificance. I kept on, saying 'Oui, oui!' like : scared Guinea pig, to show I agreed with him, but he kept up his oration, looking over my head all the while, until the tram was gone. When the tram turned the cor-ner I got mad and said: 'Oh, go to ---!

and then the brass buttoned idiot dropped his arm and let me pass.
"Afterward, when I told Xhe said the soldier thought I had come from assassinating the Shah of Persia or the President, X- says the soldiers and gensdarmes in Paris always think that, when they see any one running in the street. Nobody ever runs to catch train in Paris; they only run when the have assassinated somebody. The soldier was not looking over my head merely for effect; he was looking to see if the g-ns-darmes were coming after me, and what I told him to go to had nothing to do with his letting me pass; he let me pass as soon as he thought enough time hal clapsed to allow any gendarme who raight be in pursuit of me to heave in signt The Paris gensdarmes are made up mere than sprinting. I guess knows all about it; he has lived a long

Cepsus Revelations.

time in Paris.'

(From the Indianapolis Press.)
In comparing our population with that of other countries, we should not fail to take into account the matter of quality as well as quantity. This is not said in any boastful spirit of Yankee braggadocio, but is designed to call attention to the further facts which the census will surely reveal as its results are more completely tabulated and made known, namely; the matter of education and the proportion of illiteracy in this country to that of other nations; the growth in thrift as evidenced by the increase of wealth among the laboring class; the facts in regard to the inventive genius and efficiency of labor in in this country, and similar matters which go to make up the total of Uncle Sam's pride in his sons. (From the Indianapolis Press.)

PEARS CLAIM ADJUSTED.

Meeting of the American Delegates Honduras Will Pay the \$10,000 Indemnity Demanded.

In a despatch to the Secretary of State, ceived a telegram from the Minister of the Honduran Government has directed the immediate payment of the indemnity demanded by the United States for the murder of Frank Pears, and that the draft will

be forwarded at once. The Pears case has been a source of controversy between Hondaras and the United States for a long time. Pears was from Pittsburg, Pa. He went to Hondaras on business about the time a revolution in that country was ending. While walking through the streets of a town he was challenged by a soldier, but not understanding Spanish. continued to advance. The soldier fired

killing Pears.

It was shown by the evidence gathered by the United States that Pears was in plain sight of the soldier and that no break was expected in the town. Relatives of Pears made claim for indemnity, which was backed by the United States. The Government of Honduras strongly resisted the contentions of the United States, claiming that the shooting was justifiable in time of internal trouble. While the matter was in the stages of diplomacy, home relatives of Pears made an arrangement with Honduras by which they were to receive certain property concessions in Heu of the payment of an indemnity. This compact was repudiated by the United States, and the State Department made an independent claim of \$10,900 against Hop duras on the ground that, as Pears was an American citizen, his murder was an outrage against the United States Government. Honduras was not willing to pay the noney and the State Department then hanged its request to a demand. A second demand was necessary to make Honduras take the action of which the State Department was informed yesterday.

SUING HOWARD GOULD.

His Former Valet Claims Heavy Damages for Injuries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 .- The suit of Frank D. Mowbray, Howard Gould's former val t, for \$20,000 damages for injuries received on board Mr. Gould's yacht Hildegarde, on July 4, 1893, while he was setting off fireworks for the delectation of Mr. Gould's guests, came on for trial this morning before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court.

Mowbray alleges that "Mr. Gould negli-gently ordered him to fire off some signal rockets for mere display." One of them ex. oded and blew out Mowbray's left eye and dug a hole in his chest,

The valet asserts that Mr. Gould was anxious to have the facts kept secret and agreed with him in consideration of his silence to employ him for life at a salary of \$80 a month. Mowbray accepted the offer and Mr. Gould kept him in his employ until August 15, 1897, when he dis-charged him, after the statute of limita-tions had barred his right to maintain a suit against Gould for his injuries. Mowbray's suit is really for breach of con-

tract, Mr. Gould, in his answer, denies the validity of the contract, and sets up the statute of limitations against any claim for damages.

THE ATLANTA SAILS.

She Goes to Join Rear Admiral Schley's Squadron.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 .- After lying off Tompkinsville nearly a week since her official trial trip, the rebuilt cruiser Atlanta sailed this morning for South America to join the South Atlantic Squadon under Rear Admiral Schley.

will be relieved and return home for repairs. The Atlanta is practically a new ship. She has a higher freeboard, making he look loftier, her speed has been increased to fifteen knots by new engines, and changes have been made in her armament, which now consists of two eight-inch and eight six-inch guns and a secondary but-

tery of rapid-fire guns. REFUNDING TO BE STOPPED.

An Important Treasury Order Will It is understood that the Treasury De-

partment is about to issue an order doing

away with the privilege heretofore allowed f converting bonds of the old issues into he new refunding 2 per cents.

The ground upon which this step will be taken is the fact that the Government will have a use for some of the old issues for itself. The Sinking Fund law calls for the retirement of about \$50,000,000 worth of bonds every year. In eight years this would amount to \$400,000,000, or a large share of what remains of the bonds available now that the conversions have reached a figure so close to \$460,000,000. It would, if the revenues of the Government continue abundant, be more economical to cut off principal of the old issues at the same time than to let any more be converted

nto thirty-year bonds, even at a 2 per ent rate.
The order to stop refunding will probably be issued in a very few days. been in contemplation for some time, but

the absorption of public attention in the election has caused its postponement. MARVELS OF MECHANISM.

Automatons That Have Excited the Wonder of Travelers. (From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) Some years ago a jeweler of Boulogne France, constructed a wonderful automatio The | conjurer. This figure, correctly dressed in black, performed various sleight-of-hand tricks with remarkable dexterity and, when it was applauded gracefully saluted the spectators to the right and left. One of its

tricks was the following: It struck a table several times and made an egg come out of it. It then blew upon the latter, when out of it came a bird that flapped its wings and sang, and afterward entered the with the automatic fly manufactured by John Miller, and which flew around the table during a dinner and alighted upon the hand of its owner and manufacturer.

to the great astonishment of the guests Another wonderful piece of mechanism was a minute coach, to which were barnessed several horses, and which rolled over the table. Upon starting the coachman cracked his whip and the horses be-gan to prance, and then became quiet and started off on a trot. The coach stopped, and the lackey jumped from his seat, and, opening the door, handed out a hand-somely dressed lady, who saluted and then re-entered the coach. The lackey closed the door and jumped upon the box, the whip snapped and the horses galloped off.

The famous mechanical flute player was a life-like figure, standing by the side of a broken column, upon which it slightly leaned. It was capable of playing a dozen different airs with remarkable case. To effect this result there was a system of weights that actuated a bellows placed in the interior of the automaton, and through where it acted in the usual way upon the stopple of the opening. In order to obtain the modulations, and consequently a com-plete air, the fingers of the automaton were movable and closed the holes of the flute hermetically when at rest. The fingers were moved by wires and cords that were tautened and relaxed by the play of

a toothed cylinder. Why So Many Warships.

(From the Boston Globe.)